

## GUA

venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a resin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*, given in the same cases with the famous balsamum polycræstum is made of it. *Hill.*  
**GUARANTEE**. *n. f.* [*garantir*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence. *South's Sermons.*

A prince distinguished by being a patron of Protestants, and *guarantee* of the Westphalian treaty. *Addison on the War.*

To **GUARANTY**. *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

To **GUARD**. *v. a.* [*garder*, French, from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for *Wales*.]

1. To watch by way of defence and security.  
 2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all  
 Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall. *Waller.*

Your pow'r you never use, but for defence,  
 To *guard* your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow  
 To *guard* their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

The port of Genoa is very ill *guarded* against the storms.  
*Addison on Italy.*

3. To preserve by caution.  
 One would take care to *guard* one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. To provide against objections.  
 Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Notes on Odyssey.*

5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.  
 Give him a livery  
 More *guarded* than his fellows. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

See a fellow  
 In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

To **GUARD**. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.  
 There are other nice cases, in which a man must *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier on Popularity.*

To *guard* against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words. *Watts's Logic.*

**GUARD**. *n. f.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonic.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber. *Kings xiv. 28.*

Up into heav'n, from paradise, in haste  
 An angelick *guards* ascended, mute, and sad,  
 For man. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,  
 His *guards* behold him soaring through the skies. *Dryden.*

Others are cooped in clove by the strict *guards* of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and spies, after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.  
 The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

Now he stood collected and prepar'd;  
 For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*. *Dryden.*

Men are always upon their *guard* against an appearance of design. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.  
 They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Asterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.

5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

**GUARDAGE**. *n. f.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship.  
 A maid so tender, fair and happy,  
 Run from her *guardage* to the footy bosom  
 Of such a thing as thou. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**GUARDIAN**. *n. f.* One who guards. *Ainsworth.*

**GUARDIAN**. *n. f.* [*gardien*, French, from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing.*

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,  
 Choke up the streets, too narrow for their trains! *Dryden.*

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls. *Arbutnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,  
 Made you my *guardians*, my depositaries;  
 But kept a reservation to be follow'd

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With such a number.  
 3. A repository or storehouse. Not used. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

Where is Duncan's body?  
 —Carried to Colmekill,

The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,  
 And guardian of their bones. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

**GUARDIAN** of the Spiritualities. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Concil.*

**GUARDIAN**. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.

My charming patroness protects me unseen, like my *guardian* angel; and thence my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals the giver, when she bestows the gift. *Dryden's Dedication to Cleomenes.*

Thus shall mankind his *guardian* care engage,  
 The promis'd father of the future age. *Pope's Messiah.*

Mean while Minerva, in her *guardian* care,  
 Shoots from the flarry vaults through fields of air. *Pope.*

**GUARDIANSHIP**. *n. f.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutelary *guardianship* over goods and chattels. *L'Estr.*

Theseus is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the *guardianship* of the laws, and chief commands in war. *Suiss.*

**GUARDLESS**. *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.  
 So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain,  
 Rushes a tyger in the Libyan plain. *Waller.*

A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement. *South's Sermons.*

**GUARDSHIP**. *n. f.* [from *guard*.]

1. Care; protection.  
 How blest am I, by such a man led!  
 Under whose wife and careful *guardship*  
 I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Suiss.*

2. [Guard and ship.] A king's ship to guard the coast.

**GUAVA**. *n. f.*

The flowers consist of five leaves, produced in a circular order, having many stamina or threads surrounding the ovary: the ovary is of a long tubulous figure, which becomes a fleshy fruit, crowned on the top, and containing many small hard seeds. The fruit, says Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholesome. They have only this inconvenience, that, being very astringent, they stop up the belly, if taken in great quantities. *Miller.*

**GUBERNATION**. *n. f.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; superintendency; superior direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is transfused by the man Jesus, inhabited by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive gubernation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**GUDGEON**. *n. f.* [*goujon*, French.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbot dignify my boards;  
 But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

'Tis he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to your low his false arguments. *Swift.*

2. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait, an allurement: *gudgeons* being commonly used as baits for pike.

But fish not with this melancholy bait,  
 For this fool's *gudgeons*, this opinion. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

**GUERDON**. *n. f.* [*guerdon*, *gardon*, French.] A reward, a recompense. A word now no longer in use.

He hearken'd, and did slay from further harms,  
 To gain so goodly *guerdon* as the spake. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

But to the virgin comes, who all this while  
 Amazed stands herself so mock'd to see,  
 By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,  
 For so misfiguring her true knight to be. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

He shall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the *guerdon* of all his former villainies. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise  
 To scorn delights, and live laborious days;  
 But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,  
 And think to burst out into sudden blaze,  
 Comes the blind fury with the abhorred sheers,  
 And flits the thin-spun life. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

**GUERDON**. *n. f.* [*guerdon*, Dutch.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment.

Incapable and shallow innocents!  
 You cannot *gues* who caus'd your father's death. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,  
 Which shall possess them with the heaviness found

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That ever yet they heard.  
 —Hum! I *gues* at it. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

He that, by reason of his swift motions, can inform himself of all places and preparations, should he not very often *gues* rightly of things to come, where God pleases not to give impediment? *Raleigh's History of the World.*

There issue swarming bands  
 Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and drefs,  
 To be Taxallan enemies I *gues*. *Dr. d. Indian Emperor.*

The same author ventures to *gues* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government. *Swift.*

Nor can imagination *gues*  
 How that ungrateful charming maid  
 My purest passion has betray'd. *Swift.*

2. To conjecture rightly.

One may *gues* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferior deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God. *Stillin'g's Defence of Dife, on Rom. Idol.*

To **GUESS**. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident; to determine without any thing without certain direction of the judgment.

If Xerxes was able to call every common soldier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his lessons by heart. *Locke.*

**GUESS**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:  
 Hard is the *guess* of their true strength and forces. *Shakespeare.*

A poet must confess  
 His art's like phycick, too a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, before a due examination. *Locke.*

We may make some *guess* at the distinction of things, into those that are according to, above, and contrary to reason. *Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,  
 Let us for once a child of truth confess. *Prior.*

**GUESSER**. *n. f.* [from *guess*.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guesser*, that the last fit will not be more violent than advantageous. *Pope.*

If fortune should please but to take such a croquet,  
 To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor,  
 To give thee lawn-sleeves, a miter and rochet,  
 Whom would'st thou resemble? I leave thee a *guesser*. *Swift.*

**GUESSINGLY**. *adv.* [from *guessing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly.

What confederacy have you with the traitors  
 Late footed in the kingdom?  
 —I have a letter *guessingly* set down,  
 Which came from one that's of a neutral heart,  
 And not from one oppos'd. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

**GUEST**. *n. f.* [*gæst*, *gæst*, Saxon; *gwest*, Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house of another.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be *guest* with a man that is a sinner. *Lu. xix. 7.*

Medlinks a father  
 Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*  
 That best becomes the table. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

I add to his commands my own request. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

O dearest, dearest! how fit a *guest* am I for you, since my heart can people you with wild ravenous beasts, which in you are wanting. *Sidney.*

Those happiest smiles  
 That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know  
 What *guests* were in her eyes; which parted thence  
 As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakespeare, As You Like It.*

**GUESTCHAMBER**. *n. f.* [*guest* and *chamber*.] Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples? *Mar. xiv. 14.*

To **GUGGLE**. *v. n.* [*gergoliare*, Italian.] To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow mouthed vessel.

**GUIDAGE**. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide. *Ainsworth.*

**GUIDANCE**. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] Direction; government.

As to those who lived under the *guidance* of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead, would persuade them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Particular application must be left to Christian prudence, under the *guidance* of God's holy spirit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and our ignorance in asking. *Rogers.*

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party. *Swift.*

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To **GUIDE**. *v. a.* [*guider*, French.]

1. To direct in a way.  
 When the spirit of truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth. *Jo. xvi. 13.*

The new light served to *guide* them to their neighbours coffers. *Decay of Piety.*

Whoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse. *South's Sermons.*

2. To govern by counsel; to instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and *guide* me. *Pf. xxxi. 3.*

3. To regulate; to superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the *guiding* of the house. *Decay of Piety.*

**GUIDE**. *n. f.* [*guide*, French, from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.  
 Judas was *guide* to them that took Jesus. *Acts i. 16.*

Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire, to be a *guide* of the unknown journey. *Wisd. xviii. 3.*

Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance  
 So far to make us with for ignorance?  
 And rather in the dark to grope our way,  
 Than led by a false *guide* to err by day? *Denham.*

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young his father dy'd,  
 And left him to an happy *guide*. *Waller.*

3. Director; regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move and are. Those things which nature is said to do, are by divine art performed, using nature as an instrument: nor is there any such art or knowledge divine in nature herself working, but in the *guide* of nature's work. *Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,  
 But we have sure experience for our *guide*. *Dryden's Fables.*

**GUIDELESS**. *adj.* [from *guide*.] Without a guide; without a governor or superintendent.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,  
 Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,  
 To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd. *Dryden.*

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,  
 Whose every puff bears empty shades away,  
 Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray. *Dryden.*

**GUIDER**. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide.

Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp conduct us. *Shak.*

That person, that being provoked by excessive pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching his vital, opened an imposthume, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so stabbed himself into perfect health and ease, surely had great reason to acknowledge chance for his surgeon, and providence for the *guider* of his hand. *South.*

**GUIDON**. *n. f.* [French.] A standardbearer; a standard. Obsolete.

**GUILD**. *n. f.* [*gildcrup*, Saxon, a fellowship, a corporation.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word *gild* or *guild-hall* proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge by mutual contribution. *Coul.*

Towards three or four o'clock  
 Look for the news that the *guild* hall affords. *Shak. R. III.*

In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient *guilds* that were settled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that art. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

As when the long-car'd milky mothers wait  
 At some sick miser's triple-bolted gate,  
 For their defrauded absent foals they make  
 A moan so loud, that all the *guild* awake. *Pope's Dunciad.*

**GUILE**. *n. f.* [*guille*, *gille*, old French, the same with *wile*.] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice; mischievous subtlety.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,  
 And looking lovely, and oft sighing fore,  
 Her constant heart did court with divers *guile*;  
 But words and looks, and sighs she did abhor. *Fairy Queen.*

When I have most need to employ a friend,  
 Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,  
 Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n,  
 When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. *Shak. Rich. III.*

We may, with more successful hope, resolve  
 To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milton, Par. Lost.*

Nor thou his malice and false *guile* contemn:  
 Subtle he needs must be who could seduce  
 Angels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

**GUILEFUL**. *adj.* [*guile* and *full*.]

1. Wily; insidious; mischievously artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are so *guileful* through skill, is thoroughly to be instructed in that which maketh skillful against *guile*. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*

Without expence at all,  
 By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd. *Shak. H. VI.*

He